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Sp. of

- a) feeding a vapor-phase pulse of a rare earth metal source chemical into the reaction space, said metal source chemical being a cyclopentadienyl compound of the rare earth metal;
- b) contacting the vapor-phase pulse of the rare earth metal source chemical with the surface of the substrate;
 - c) purging the reaction space with the aid of an inert gas;
- d) feeding a vapor-phase pulse of an oxygen source chemical into the reaction space;
 - e) purging the reaction space with the aid of an inert gas; and
- f) repeating steps a) through e) to deposit a rare earth metal oxide thin film of a desired thickness.
- 16. (New) The process of Claim 15, wherein the oxygen source chemical is selected from the group consisting of water, hydrogen peroxide, a mixture of water and hydrogen peroxide, a mixture of oxygen and ozone, and oxygen plasma products.
- 17. (New) The process of Claim 15, wherein the rare earth metal source chemical is fed into the reaction space with the aid of an inert carrier gas.
- 18. (New) The process of Claim 15, wherein the oxygen source chemical is fed into the reaction space with the aid of an inert carrier gas.
- 19. (New) The process of Claim 15, wherein the substrate is selected from the group consisting of a silicon wafer and soda lime glass.
- 20. (New) The process of Claim 15, wherein the substrate is a compound semiconductor.
 - 21. (New) The process of Claim 20, wherein the substrate is GaAs.
- 22. (New) An atomic layer deposition (ALD) process for depositing a rare earth oxide thin film on a substrate in a reaction space comprising:

feeding a vapor-phase pulse of a metal source chemical into the reaction space; removing unreacted vapor-phase metal source chemical from the reaction space; feeding a vapor-phase pulse of an oxygen source chemical into the reaction space;

and

removing unreacted vapor-phase oxygen source chemical from the reaction space,

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wherein the metal source chemical is selected from the group consisting of tris(cyclopentadienyl)yttrium (Cp₃Y), tris(methylcyclopentadienyl)yttrium ((CpMe)₃Y) and tris(methylcyclopentadienyl)lanthanum ((CpMe)₃La).

- 23. (New) The process of Claim 22, wherein the oxygen source chemical is selected from the group consisting of water and a mixture of oxygen and ozone.
 - 24. (New) The process of Claim 23, wherein the metal source chemical is (CpMe)₃Y.
- 25. (New) The process of Claim 24, wherein the temperature in the reaction space is between about 175°C and about 450°C and the pressure in the reaction chamber is between about 1 mbar and about 50 mbar.
- 26. (New) The process of Claim 25, wherein the temperature in the reaction space is between about 200°C and about 400°C.
- 27. (New) The process of Claim 25, wherein the pressure in the reaction chamber is between about 1 mbar and about 2 mbar.
 - 28. (New) The process of Claim 23, wherein the metal source chemical is Cp₃Y.
- 29. (New) The process of Claim 28, wherein the temperature in the reaction chamber is between about 175°C and about 400°C, and the pressure in the reaction chamber is between about 1 mbar and about 50 mbar.
- 30. (New) The process of Claim 29, wherein the temperature in the reaction chamber is between about 250°C and about 300°C.
- 31. (New) The process of Claim 29, wherein the pressure in the reaction chamber is between about 1 mbar and about 2 mbar.
- 32. (New) The process of Claim 23, wherein the metal source chemical is tris(methylcyclopentadienyl)lanthanum ((CpMe)₃La).
- 33. (New) The process of Claim 32, wherein the temperature in the reaction chamber is from about 160°C to about 165°C and the pressure in the reaction chamber is between about 1 mbar and about 50 mbar.
- 34. (New) The process of Claim 33, wherein the pressure in the reaction chamber is between about 1 mbar and about 2 mbar.
- 35. (New) The process of Claim 22, wherein the substrate is selected from the group consisting of a silicon wafer and soda lime glass.